HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871. NO. 261.

We again remind advertisers of the absolute necessity of handing in their favors at the earliest possible moment to-day for to-morrow's paper, and of condensing them into the smallest space. We repeat the request because the immense number of advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE requires extra time for their proper classification, and because the paper must go to press at an early hour to enable the carriers to supply themselves in season for its large circulation.

WASHINGTON.

Acquiescence of Great Britain in the Conclusions of the Joint High Commission.

Amended Regulations for the Transportation of Merchandise in Bond.

The Question of the Rights of the House as to Treaty Appropriations.

A Precedent from the Proceedings of the Fourth Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORK OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Joint High Commission has so nearly finished its work that its members desired the President to call the Senate together on May 1, instead of May 10. Although final despatches have not arrived from England, such assurances have been received as to convince the commission that the propositions already forwarded will be agreed to. It is expected that a treaty, or treaties, will be submitted to the Senate upon its assembling, covering both the Alabama claims and fishery questions.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The final arrangements for the sixteenth annual International convention of Young Men's Christian Associations have been completed. The reception welcome will be given on May 31, and the farewell meeting on Sunday, May 28. The Committee on Entertainment will provide for delegates at residences, and three principal hotels have agreed to entertain all who attend the convention at greatly reduced rates. Arrangements have been made for excursion tickets, at one half price from all parts of the West, except St. Louis.

TRANSPORTATION OF BONDED GOODS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has amended the regulations for the transportation of merchandise in bond, without appraisement, under the act of July 14, 1870, so as to allow, in case the route for transportation is over railways of different gauge, or in part by railroad and in part by steamboat lines, the use of cars or boxes of such size that they can be conveniently placed within an ordinary box or freight car. They must be made of iron, and in dimensions not to be less than three feet in height, three in width and five in length. The dutiable value of each package will not be required to be stated unless a more detailed statement shall, in the judgment of the Collector, become necessary, and required, in special cases.

THE BECK RESOLUTION—A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

A topic which has excited considerable interest and discussion here to-day, has been the resolution introduced in the House, yesterday, just before adjournment, by Mr. Beck, and which was unanimously passed by suspension of the rules. The resolution, as adopted, read as follows:

"Resolved, That, it being declared by the second section of the second article of the Constitution that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators [illegible]

[illegible]

Sentence of a Murderer—A Railroad Question at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 21.—This morning, in the Circuit Court of Morgan County, His Honor Judge Hodges [illegible]

Man Found Drowned at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 21.—[illegible]

IOWA.

A New Railway—Nearly Fatal Mistake—Address on Revenue Reform.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 21.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to-day, by the Iowa Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company. [illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Resumption of Work at Scranton.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Germans to Transfer the Paris Forts to the Thiers Forces.

Paris Again Shelled—Destruction of the Arc de Triomphe.

A Manifesto from the Insurgents.

Repudiation of the Pope's Decrees by War.

FRANCE.

A GENERAL OFFICER DEGRADED.

PARIS, April 21.—General Cluseret has been degraded and imprisoned for refusing to make a [illegible]

THE PARIS FORTS.

ST. DENIS, April 20.—[illegible]

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

[illegible]

THE CAPTURE OF ASNIERES.

[illegible]

A CONTRADICTION.

[illegible]

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

[illegible]

THE NEWSPAPERS.

[illegible]

THE PRUSSIANS.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

GERMANY.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Continued Excitement on the Stock Exchange.

European Demand for Central Pacifics—Action of the Berlin Bourse.

A Blue Day in the Breadstuffs Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

Latest Advices Respecting the Recent Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.—[illegible]

Execution of Boyer at Cheyenne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEYENNE, April 21.—[illegible]

HATS.

HATS.

A full stock of our EXTRA FINE GOSSAMER DRESS HATS, conceded by all to be the best and most comfortable Dress Hat made.

BARNES & CO.,
Corner Washington and Clark.

UNDRESS HATS!

A very Complete Assortment, [illegible]

BREWSTER, Hatter,
And Importer of English Hats.

HATS.

The only place in the city to find a full stock of "Nobby" Hats for Young Men, for Dress and Business Wear for Spring.

BARNES & CO.,
Corner Washington and Clark.

DRESS SILK HATS,

In all the Recognized Stylish Patterns.

BREWSTER, Hatter,
And Importer of English Hats.

HATS.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE, WITH ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES FOR GENTS, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.

BARNES & CO.,
The Leading Hatters of the West,
Corner Washington and Clark.

The Dunlap!

The topshelf of the Hatter's Art, at
BREWSTER'S, under Sherman House.

PATENT BANNERS.

HAISLETT
STOOPS,
MANUFACTURERS of
PATENT
BANNERS.
88 Randolph St.
CHICAGO,
ILL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CRUTCHES.

CRUTCHES!

A Fine Assortment, all Sizes and Styles.

BLISS & SHARP,
Dealers in Surgical Instruments,
105 STATE-ST.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

TEAS AND COFFEES
At a Great
Reduction in Prices

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

A first-class horizontal Good's Engine, 8-horse power, with or without boiler, for sale cheap, if applied for immediately. Would take desirable real estate in exchange.

A. N. KELLOGG.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL,

For a term of years. Furniture for sale. Inquire of J. ULLMANN, No. 233 Lake-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

[illegible]

J. W. BROOKS, President.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dredging.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

HOME BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED
HOME
STOMACH BITTERS.

[illegible]

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

[illegible]

LACES, GLOVES, ETC.

PRICES REDUCED.

We will offer on Saturday, April 22, a new importation of GUIPURE and THREAD LACES, HAIR GOODS, and KID GLOVES, at greatly reduced prices. Kid Gloves 75c and $1.00 per pair.

WEBSTER BROS.,
78 LAKE-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LONGER AND BETTER,

THE WEARING OF

Boots and Shoes

MADE WITH THE

CABLE SCREW WIRE,

Than any other class of goods.

Many Heavy Firms deal Exclusively in Them,

AND

All First-class Retailers Have Them.

Comfortable, economical and durable, they need only a trial.

CARPETS.

CARPETS

Just received, 400 pcs. of ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 25 per yard. The greatest bargains of the season. We are offering great inducements in Carpets. Call and examine our prices.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,
111, 113 & 115 Wabash-av.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

[illegible]

WILSON BROS.,
[illegible]

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

CALE & BLOCKI,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

Another large lot just received.

202 RANDOLPH-ST.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Daily Line to St. Joseph.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAY MAGAZINES.

The Atlantic Monthly.

[illegible]

Our Young Folks.

[illegible]

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston,
Late Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co.

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY.

THE MAY NUMBER
NOW READY,
CONTAINING GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
THE
New Department of Humor,
THE GALAXY CLUB-ROOM.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

All for 35 cents per Number.

Subscription Price $4 per Year.

Liberal Clubbing Terms with Other Periodicals.

ADDRESS

SHELDON & COMPANY, New York.

TAILORING.

EXTRA LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF Fine Imported WOOLLENS.

ARTISTIC OPERATORS, and SKILLED labor, combined with twenty-three years' close PERSONAL study of the business, enables us to serve acceptably our patrons.

Wedding Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, extra durable and perfect in fit.

AMERICAN LIVERY
Artistically furnished.

ELY,

TAILOR, AND IMPORTER OF FINE WOOLLENS FOR GENTLEMEN,
No. 4 Washington-st.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES OF RICHMOND PRINTS.

LADIES ABOUT BUYING THEIR SPRING

CALICOES,

WILL FIND THE LATEST AND MOST TASTEFUL DESIGNS IN THESE STANDARD GOODS.

ASK FOR THE

RICHMOND PRINTS.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
192 Lake-st. and 30 Fifth-av.,

Keep constantly on hand, in quantities to suit, [illegible]

CALIFORNIA BRANDY,

[illegible]

Puffer's Frigid Soda Fountains,

NEW STYLES,

At low prices and

LONG TIME.

Send for catalogue.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

CARRIAGES

ESTABLISHED 1846.

PLEASURE CARRIAGES

Of the manufacture of

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.

[illegible]

LIGHT ROAD WAGONS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

WOODS AND VENEERS.

H. PARKER & CO.,

[illegible]

VENEERS,

Of Foreign and Native Woods.

SPANISH CEDAR [illegible] CIGAR BOXES, [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

TOILETINE.

50 CENTS.

[illegible]

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE TIME TABLE.

The improvements at Riverside COMPLETED, afford nine miles of roads, and seven miles of walks for the pleasure of the residents and visitors. For the better accommodation of the residents of Riverside, and those visiting it in quest of homes, or for pleasure, the following extraordinary accommodations are offered by the Railroad Company:

Leave Chicago at	Leave Riverside at
6:30 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
7:30 "	7:00 "
10:00 "	7:38 "
1:45 p. m.	9:10 "
3:00 "	9:05 "
3:45 "	12:40 p. m.
4:30 "	3:00 "
5:30 "	3:50 "
6:15 "	4:50 "
9:00 "	5:55 "
10:00 "	7:30 "
	9:10 "

Excursion Tickets to Riverside and return, can be obtained at the Railroad Office, 63 South Clark-st., or at the Union Depot, 50 cents each.

The improvements at Riverside consist of well built roads and walks, perfected systems of drainage, water and gas, and ornamental parks of several hundred acres. Lots of 100 feet front by about 250 feet deep, are now selling at $4,000, one-third in cash, the balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent, and

Without Assessment or Tax upon Purchasers.

PERFECTED HOMES WITHOUT ASSESSMENT OR TAXATION, WITH PARKS COMPLETED, are obtainable at Riverside.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

PIANOS
Both New & Second-hand,
FOR RENT,
AT MODERATE PRICES. [illegible]
LYON & HEALY, 150 Clark-st.
ORGANS

TO RENT.

NEW HOTEL, MADISON, WIS., TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

From May 1, the large Hall, No. 178 Wabash-av., size, 40x140 ft.; next building south of the Maison Doree, now occupied by Pennoyer & Co.'s Original Novelty Carriage Works. Apply to BROWN BROTHERS, 236 Monroe-st.

OFFICES TO RENT

[illegible]

To Rent,

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, A FINE Country Residence.

APPLY TO

C. GOODMAN,
No. 120 Washington-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF
CHILDS' BROS.,
51 STATE-ST.,
Wholesale Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.

[illegible]

ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee, [illegible] State-st.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY.

[illegible]

NICKEL PLATING.

NICKEL PLATING.

[illegible]

Prices Lower than Silver-Plating.

CHICAGO NICKEL PLATING WORKS.
11 & 13 South Wells-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TIME OF OPENING
THE
St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

[illegible]

HENRY P. BALDWIN,
President Board of Control.

WM. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

WILLIAM E. ROLLO, Secretary.

IF THOMAS R. SHEPARD

[illegible]

To Lumber Dealers.

[illegible]

A. B. GRAY & CO.

North Chicago City Railway Co.

OFFICE, 439 NORTH CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

V. C. TURNER, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

[illegible]

Divinity School, of Harvard University.

[illegible]

KENWOOD SEMINARY.

[illegible]

LUMBER.

MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS

[illegible]

BUILDING PAPER.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.'S PATENT BUILDING PAPER

OF FOUR KINDS.

Saturated Sheathing.

This is a hard, stiff, and compact paper about the thickness of a book cover, and saturated with tar to make it proof against dampness and vermin. It is used for building purposes on the studs or sheathing boards, under the clapboards, also under floors and under the shingles on roofs, to keep out cold, wind, heat, and dampness. By its use a frame dwelling may be made almost AIR-TIGHT at a very trifling expense. It only costs from

TEN TO THIRTY DOLLARS

To cover a house, and the entire cost is

SAVED IN FUEL

Every season. Wherever this paper has been introduced its use is now almost universal, as everyone who once sees it used cannot fail to see and appreciate its merits. No money can be so well expended for any article used in building as for this

BUILDING PAPER.

Everyone is surprised at its trifling cost and unquestioned utility, and wonders that it has not been in use ever since frame buildings were first constructed. Thousands and thousands of parties have used this paper within the last three years, and all acknowledge that they have expended no money in their buildings that has paid so well. Once on the house, it is a constant and permanent protection, and saves its entire cost every year in the expense of fuel.

DOUBLE-THICK ROOFING AND QUARTZ CEMENT.

This roofing is about twice as thick as the ordinary roofing felt, and one thickness of it makes a good, solid, and permanent foundation for a coating of our Quartz Cement, which makes a first-class fire and water-proof roof, at an expense of less than

$3.50 Per Square.

We have supplied parties in all parts of the country with this roofing, and they have MADE THEMSELVES first-rate roofs at a trifling expense, and without the annoyance and delay of waiting for a professional roofer to do the work for them.

Prepared Plastering Board.

This we manufacture as a perfect substitute for lath and plaster. It makes a smooth, warm, and permanent wall or ceiling, at less than one-half the expense of plastering, and can be applied by ANYONE, at any time of the year, without dirt, delay, or insufferable dampness from wet walls. It can be put up even while the rooms are being occupied, and is finished while you would be getting ready to plaster. In all parts of the land this paper has been successfully used, and the universal verdict of the people is that it is the only substitute for plastering that is at all practicable. The vast saving of expense, the ease and despatch with which it can be applied, the time, dirt, and annoyance saved by its use, all recommend it. Added to all these is the unanimous verdict of an appreciating public. Once tried in a community, it is soon used by all who would save the expense of plastering.

PLAIN BOARD.

This we also manufacture for use instead of plastering, and, as the expense is a little less than Prepared Plastering Board, some prefer it. It is used in about the same way, and makes an equally warm wall, but not as smooth.

Samples of all kinds, with descriptive circular, prices, &c., sent to any address.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,
75 Wabash-av. Chicago.

SEEDS.

WEBSTER & BAXTER
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
FLAX SEED.
CHOICE
SOWING SEED
FOR SALE.
169 WASHINGTON-ST.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

VENTILATING WATER-PROOF LASTING BOOTS

For Ladies and Misses.

[illegible]

WEARE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY,
[illegible]

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
Only Manufacturers of

MEDFORD RUM,

THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

[illegible]

Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
48 and 50 Bromfield-st., Boston.

VALUABLE

PRIVATE LIBRARY

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD,
[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW BOOKS.

THE VALUABLE

Recent Publicat

OF

D. APPLETON & C

May all be found at the store of

S. C. GRIGGS & C
117 and 119 State-st.
CHICAGO.

The following are a few of the more

[illegible]

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price, by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO

Who keep constantly on hand a full supply of all of Messrs D. APPLETON & CO.'S valuable publications, embracing many of the best books, new and old, to be found in the English language.

MESSRS. D. A. & CO.'s Complete Catalogue sent to any address on application.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO
117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

THE NAST EDITION

Published this Day.

THE FIGHT
AT
Dame Europa's School

Showing How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked On.

With Thirty-three Illustrations on Tinted Paper, by

THOMAS NAST.

[illegible]

FRANCIS B. FELT & CO., Publishers,
[illegible] Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

STARCH.

DURYEAS'
SATIN GLOSS
STARCH.

In 6 lb Boxes and 1 lb Papers.

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.

NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS'
SUPERIOR STARCH,
Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS'
IMPROVED
CORN STARCH AND
MAIZENA.

MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

[illegible]

The Best in the World,

[illegible]

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY,"

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent,
100 South Water-st., Chicago.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent,
49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

OLIVER F. FULLER,
HENRY W. FULLER.

[illegible]

Chicago, April 15, 1871.

E. B. FINCH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

OLIVER F. FULLER,
HENRY W. FULLER.

Chicago, April 15, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF VALUABLE

MACHINERY

AT THE

Excelsior Machine Works,

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

WEST SIDE LAUNDRY,

107 West Randolph-st.

[illegible]

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription (Payable in Advance):
TERMS BY MAIL.
Daily Edition, Single Copy, one year $12.00
Sunday Edition, Single Copy, one year 2.50
Tri-Weekly Edition, Single Copy, one year 6.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, Five Copies, one year 27.50
Weekly Edition, Single Copy, one year ...... [illegible]
Weekly Edition, Ten Copies, one year 15.00
LARGER CLUBS AT SAME RATE.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Postmasters are allowed 10 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

We again remind advertisers of the absolute necessity of handing in their favors at the earliest possible moment to-day for to-morrow's paper, and of condensing them into the smallest space. We repeat the request because the immense number of advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE require extra time for their proper classification, and because the paper must go to press at an early hour to enable the carriers to supply themselves in season for its large circulation.

SHALL THE SWORD SUPERSEDE THE LAW?

Representative Kerr, of Indiana, sent up to the Clerk's desk, on Wednesday, an article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, entitled "Shall the Sword Supersede the Law," and the article was read, to the profit, we have no doubt, of the entire House. As some portion of the House, including the remnant of the high tariff faction, we presume, thought it worth while to set up a shout of laughter, we will reprint the article for the purpose of affording the public another opportunity to see where the laugh comes in. It is as follows:

SHALL THE SWORD SUPERSEDE THE LAW?

Popular governments cannot be maintained by the sword. Insurrections, rebellions, disorders, and personal violations of law may be suppressed by the vigorous application of military force, but the real strength and defence of popular governments is the law which is enforced by popular sentiment. The very theory upon which free governments rest is, that they exist by the consent of the governed.

The American people, in forming their government, substituted popular representation and the right, under certain restrictions, to change the constitution at their pleasure, in the place of forcible revolution; but nowhere have they ever abandoned the principle that the government is one of law, and that force was only to be used in aid of law, to execute it, not to destroy it. When the time shall come, that a government of law shall be done away with; when a Brigadier-General shall be installed as the maker of law, and his Quartermaster, Paymaster, and Commissary shall become the supreme judiciary of each State; and Colonels, Majors, and Captains shall exercise the functions of civil officers, and sergeants and corporals shall be the Sheriffs and police; when the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be prohibited, the trial by jury abolished; when the laws shall be found in "general orders" instead of the statute book, and the only form of justice shall be the proceedings of courts-martial—then popular government may be said to have ceased, and the despotism of the bayonet erected in its place.

Have the American people so retrograded in intelligence, and respect for the law, that it is necessary to set aside the constitution and the statute book, the executive, judicial, and municipal officers of the people, and to provide that the President, at any moment, upon his own motion, and at his own discretion, may enter any State, declare martial law, suspend civil authority, and make a military commander sole arbiter in all matters of life, property, and liberty? Has popular government so far proved a failure that, in the most profound peace, when there is not in all the broad land an organized force opposing the Federal laws, or questioning Federal authority, the Congress of the United States should provide for a military despotism to take the place of the government chosen by the popular will and existing by the popular consent? What is there in the condition of the State of Illinois which justifies the suspicion of such intolerable anarchy, and warrants the substitution of armed force for the civil law? Yet both houses of Congress have passed just such a bill, and are only divided as to some of the details. Both houses have agreed to place in the hands of the President this unexampled power, wholly unwarranted by the constitution, and only defensible upon the plea that free government has ceased, that popular intelligence has been perverted, and that to the army is to be committed the task of averting general anarchy. Against this grave assumption we protest; and we trust that, upon the reassembling of Congress in December, this law, so sweeping in its [illegible], and so dangerous as a precedent, may be repealed by an unanimous vote, and that meanwhile the dangerous powers it seeks to confer may not be exercised.

We undertake to say, 1st, that no law passed by Congress, as a party measure, since the Republican party came into power, has ever received so little countenance and support from the Republican press as this Force bill; 2d, that no such law has ever received so much and so powerful opposition from the Republican press; 3d, that no such law has ever encountered so much and so powerful opposition from eminent Republican leaders in both Senate and House; 4th, that no such law has ever received so few marks of popular support and approval; 5th, that the law itself could not have been passed if it had not been limited to one year or thereabout in its operation—which limitation was an apology for passing it at all, and a confession of its dangerous and unrepublican character. Among the Republican journals which have opposed the passage of the bill are the Boston *Advertiser*, the Portland *Advertiser*, the Springfield *Republican*, the N. Y. *Evening Post*, *Harper's Weekly*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Detroit *Tribune*, the Charleston (S. C.) *Republican*, and the Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*. The last mentioned paper, which keeps the name of General Grant at its mast-head for the next Presidential nomination, says:

> "Our State is now a member of the Union; and, as such, is entitled, under the constitution, to all the rights and political consideration due any of the Northern States. Our State laws are ample for the protection of life and property; and the true remedy for the exceptional cases of disorder lies not in a Congressional police system, but in the enforcement of our local laws. Reconstruction is over. The time is past when Congress can institute trials for misdemeanors and felonies in Georgia any more than in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. It would be as competent for Congress to provide a police system for the suppression of disorders at Scranton, in Pennsylvania, as at any point in Georgia."

The States in which disorders are alleged to have occurred, which require that the President shall march troops into them, declare martial law, suspend the *habeas corpus*, and generally supersede the law with the sword, are South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi. These States are all under Republican Governors, as follows:

South Carolina, Robert K. Scott, Republican; Georgia, Rufus B. Bullock, Republican; Tennessee, D. C. Senter, Republican; Mississippi, J. L. Alcorn, Republican.

Of the States which participated in the rebellion, only Kentucky and Alabama have Democratic Governors, and Alabama has a Republican Legislature.

Now, at the hazard of wearying such close constitutional lawyers as Senators Nye, Morton, and Chandler, we will quote again Section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, viz.:

> "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

But it is said that this provision of the constitution has been repealed by implication, to-wit., by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is not customary to repeal express provisions of the constitution by implication, and it may be safely asserted that not one member of the Congress which proposed, or of the State Legislatures which ratified, the Fourteenth Amendment, pretended or supposed that that amendment repealed the fourth section of the fourth article of the original constitution. The most that can be truthfully alleged on that behalf is, that the Fourteenth Amendment superseded the original constitution so far as the local authorities of the States neglected or refused to call in the aid of the Federal Government in suppressing domestic violence. But the local authorities of these States are of the same political faith as the President. They are all dependent upon the colored vote for their places, and have the highest possible motive for protecting the colored population against violence. It is scarce a year since the Senators who are now fiercest to pass this Force bill were praising Governor Bullock, of Georgia, as the great defender of Republican institutions and Republican faith in the South. Has he so far backslidden that he cannot be depended upon to call on the President for military aid in repressing violence in Georgia? Are the two Republican Senators from South Carolina, who opposed this bill, so little acquainted with the affairs of their own State, and so remiss in their party fealty, that they can no longer be depended on? Is Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, so much a better Republican than the three colored Representatives from South Carolina that he must needs vote against amnesty while they vote for it?

We are compelled to believe, to our regret, that the pacification of the South was not the object sought by those who prepared and passed this bill. If it shall have that effect, we shall be glad, but it appears to us that both the motive and the means look to something far different. And, when we look at the possible consequences of such legislation, we cannot concur with anybody in considering it a laughing matter.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS BY TREATY.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, by an unanimous vote, declared, and therefore officially informed the President and Senate, that the House would not consider itself bound to appropriate money to carry out a treaty stipulation, unless the assent of that body should be previously given to that part of the treaty. This is not a new question. It is as old as the government. It was raised as long ago as the days of Washington, and foremost among those who denied the power of the President and the Senate to bind the House to appropriate money was Mr. Madison. Later, in the case of the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson communicated the treaty to the Senate, and also informed the House that, by the treaty, there was a payment of money to be made, asking the consent of that body to the same.

The constitution provides that "this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." This provision, however, does not make a treaty of superior authority to the constitution, but evidently leaves them and the statutes equally subordinate to the terms of the constitution. As no provision of the constitution can be set aside, avoided, or repealed by a statute, no such result can be accomplished by a treaty. The constitution expressly declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." To pass a law making an appropriation requires the affirmative action of both houses of Congress, and either house is at liberty to refuse that appropriation. All appropriations, and all acts creating national indebtedness, must be passed by Congress and be approved by the President.

Under the treaty, it is claimed by the Senate that this provision of the constitution can be disregarded, and the President and Senate, without the co-operation of the House, can bind the nation to pay the debts of foreign governments, and can incur national indebtedness, and so bind the nation to make payments at specified times, that the House must, perforce, appropriate the required sums. According to this theory, the House of Representatives has no discretion as to passing the appropriation or not; the appropriation is virtually and in fact made when the treaty is ratified.

This matter was fully discussed on the Alaska purchase, and the action of the House of Representatives at this time is a warning to all foreign governments that the ratification of a treaty requiring an appropriation of money is not binding upon the Congress of the United States, unless Congress shall previously give its assent thereto. Foreign governments, in their dealings with the United States, are aware that all treaties must be ratified by the Senate, and such of them as have real estate, volcanic rocks, icebergs, or refugee republics to sell, will need take additional notice that the ratification of the treaty does not complete the bargain, and that, unless Congress, in its legislative capacity, has given its consent, there is no national obligation to appropriate the money, and no authority otherwise to pay it.

The creditors, partners, and associates of Mr. Baez will now understand that the sale of San Domingo, even if ratified by the Senate, will be inoperative unless Congress shall previously give legislative assent thereto.

THE TAX-PAYERS AND THE RAILWAYS.

The policy of paying off the national debt at the rate of $10,000,000 per month has now been running long enough to develop its effects. It amounts to a steady withdrawal of money from the whole body of the tax-payers of the country to lend to the great corporations, and chiefly to the railway companies. There is a class of financial visionaries who are constantly looking forward to an ever-receding millennium, when all the borrowers shall have got out of debt and all the lenders shall find it necessary to let their surplus capital decay on their hands, for want of somebody able and willing to employ more capital than he owns. But the "lion and the lamb will lie down together, and the little child shall lead them" at about the same period as that wherein all men shall own all the capital they need to work with and shall be able to work with all the capital they own. Surplus capital fills its vast area of loans as the ocean fills its bed, for all eternity. We cannot diminish the extent to which mankind shall be borrowers, but may render their means of borrowing partial and their loans insecure.

The present national debt is a loan to the tax-payers of the whole country. Its holders are willing the loan should be perpetual. To whatever extent it is paid off its owners must lend it to the next best corporation.

They find it in the railroad projects, built and to be built. The capitalists, whose money is returned to them at every cancellation of the national bonds, are not of the class who wish to employ their capital in connection with their own labor or services in order to get a return from it. If they had been, they would not have loaned it on government bonds. They will not, therefore, buy or build houses with it, for these would involve care and trouble in the rental.

They will not go into banking or manufacturing, because these involve just that need of business energy, skill, and attention which they desired to avoid when they invested in government bonds. Farms, lands, merchandise, and mills all involve a still greater outlay of care and pains on the part of the owner, and are still more avoided. The States and cities might borrow to advantage what is being paid off by the nation, but they are not in the market. Were they to do so the tax-payers would be as deeply in debt as ever, but their debt would be due to the bondholders of the States rather than of the nation, and would draw a higher rate of interest.

But there is a class of borrowers whose maw is as capacious and insatiable as that of the Norway maelstrom itself. These are the "operators" and jobbers of the great corporations. If they are in charge of the old corporations whose roads are already completed, they take advantage of the flood of money which Secretary Boutwell is squeezing out of the tax-payers to pour into the reluctant hands of the money-lenders, and issue vast quantities of watered stock to meet the demands of the lenders, whom Mr. Boutwell is constantly soaking. Then there are the inexhaustible operators in new enterprises, always ready to tunnel mountains, bridge rivers, dig endless canals across uninhabited wastes, or start non-paying steamship companies, and whose enterprise has absolutely no check whatever, except the refusal of the gullible public to be further gulled. Of course, we are taught, by magnificent prospectuses and flaming eulogiums, to believe that these great, endless, inexhaustible means of money-suction are magnificent improvements indispensable to the onward march of civilization. So long as the money can be borrowed, these arguments are never wanting, though the object were a railway from Moscow to Kamchatka, or a canal to irrigate and fertilize the Great Desert of Sahara. Here, therefore, are two inexhaustible demands for money, ready to drink up, like a parched desert, all that Secretary Boutwell can pour upon them, viz.: the demands of the existing companies for "more water," and the demand of new bubble companies for "more wind." It was in the face of these two demands that Mr. Boutwell thought that buying in the national bonds at the rate of $120,000,000 a year would send them up above par. It has not done so. The bonds are about stationary. Indeed, for all the more permanent uses for which national bonds ought to be available, the policy of rapid payment impairs their value and raises their rate of interest.

Those who [illegible] be a rapid payment of the debt, to carry the national bonds of a given rate of interest above par in order that those of a lower rate might be sold at par, and so reduce the rates of interest, seem to have forgotten that the lender is not confined to the national bonds as a mode of investment, and that, if they are paid off, the tendency is to lend them, not at the next lower rate of interest, but to the next best corporations that will borrow.

Those are, at present, the railways. Hence the enormous amount of stock-watering, and the great number of new railway projects, most of which will not earn 3 per cent within the next twenty years. The $120,000,000 of money which the Treasury will wring from the tax-payers to pour into Wall street, annually, as long as the present policy continues, will make as great a plethora of money among the corporate borrowers as there is a scarcity among the individual producers, the farmers, mechanics, artisans, and workingmen of the country.

The Chicago *Times* insinuates that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has gone into the business of soliciting advertisements, and that, in pursuance of this practice, we have solicited and hired the City Collector to publish the annual tax list in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. We know of some journals that follow this unprofessional and blackmailing policy, and live by it. THE TRIBUNE is not one of that kind. We have not hired the City Collector to publish the tax list in our columns, nor do we hire anybody to dog the business community in our behalf. Nor are we in the habit of snarling and biting whenever any of our contemporaries get an advertisement that we do not get. We leave all such blackguard performances to those who have a taste for them.

We publish elsewhere a letter from the City Collector which will probably satisfy the curiosity of the *Times*. If it does not, we shall be happy to furnish additional explanations.

The telegraph announced, yesterday, the signing by the President of the acts authorizing the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company to mortgage its road, and enabling the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Company to relocate a portion of its line. Both these operations are steps for securing the transportation of Texas beef northward and eastward. That traffic is very large, amounting, last year, to over 300,000 head, and expected soon to reach 500,000 head; the total number of beeves in Texas being estimated at 3,800,000 head.

The earliest roads to set out in pursuit of this traffic were the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston. Both have progressed tolerably well; but, meantime, the Atlantic & Pacific, which sets out from St. Louis, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which has for its northern terminus Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific Road, have been outstripping their competitors, the former having shot clear across Missouri and into the Indian Territory, and the latter, now progressing two miles per day, being expected to fetch up at the Arkansas River in June. The Atlantic & Pacific has recently accomplished a *coup de main* on its Sedalia rival by buying up a majority of the shares of the Missouri Pacific, so as to obtain virtual control of the M., K. & T. Road along with it. The strategy which the latter corporation proposes, as an offset to this, is to form a connection, which is already well under way, with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, crossing the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo.

Still another, and very important, competitor for this trade is the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, which traverses the State of Arkansas in a southwesterly direction, and enters the State of Texas at its northeastern corner, where it connects with one branch of the Southern Pacific Railway. This Texas beef traffic is an immense one, and should not be allowed to be diverted from Chicago. The greatest beef market and the greatest cattle-producing section of America should be kept in the best possible communication with each other.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill authorizing the cumulative system of voting for members of Town Councils. The number of members in each Council is to be six, and the method of balloting is that advocated by ex-Senator Buckalew; voters being allowed to cumulate their votes upon one or more of the candidates at their pleasure. It is hardly probable that the bill will become a law, though Pennsylvania is firm in the belief that Illinois is now in the full exercise of the system.

Emily Pitts Stevens, the lady who availed herself of a [illegible] at the prisoner's [illegible] during the progress of the Fair trial, in San Francisco, the other day, is editor of a weekly paper in that city. From it we learn that Emily, in common with a squad of other [illegible], was detailed by the Woman Suffrage Society of San Francisco, to attend the trial throughout, for the purpose of lobbying the court in the prisoner's favor; that they were, in short, a sort of moral body-guard for the defendant. Mrs. Stevens is enthusiastic about the "civilizing influence of woman" in this trial, instancing as a proof the following incident: A witness was asked to tell what a certain Mr. De Pass had said about Mrs. Fair, the object being to ascertain her common reputation. He said it was a very vulgar remark, and as there were ladies present he could not repeat it. This squeamishness of the witness was severely rebuked by the female body-guard, who, being allowed to depart and save their ears from a shock, stood their ground, to a man! The blushing witness was dumb, and thus, says Emily Pitts Stevens, who is evidently a near relative of Sir Boyle Roche, "woman's presence crushed in the bud a smutty scene!"

It may be worth while to remind the thousands of servant girls, and shiftless fortune-hunters, who have been, or are about to be disappointed in drawing a grand prize in some of the lotteries which are flourishing hereabouts, that there are still other chances to achieve immense wealth at a small expense. A person named Innis is said to have died in Scotland, thirty-two years ago, leaving an immense estate, to which heirs have not yet been found. Any one is at liberty to apply. A shyster can probably be had to prosecute claims for $25 apiece, and the fact that the applicant is not an Innis does not prevent his or her making an application and paying the $25. Anneke Jans heirships, for which there are already several thousand applicants, are about the same price.

The two branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature were, at last accounts, at a dead-lock on the question of redistricting the State for future elections to that Assembly. The Democrats, who have one majority in the Senate, want to gerrymander the State to suit the purposes of their party, and the Republicans, who have twelve majority in the House, want to gerrymander it for Republican victories. It would be well if every Legislature, which proposes to resort to such means of perpetuating a party domination at the expense of local interests, should find itself at a similar dead-lock, and all such schemes be thus indefinitely postponed.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A marvellous case of sickness lately occurred in Lanark. A girl of 16, suffering from an internal cancer, lived for three months without food. At the end of that time she took nourishment, and has now fully recovered.

—Agents of fruit and commission houses in Chicago are visiting Anna in advance of the season, to buy, or arrange to sell on commission, the growing crops; from which fact the fruit dealers of that region are anticipating a good market for their crops.

IOWA.

A stock-raiser, named Jeremiah Ray, owns a strip of land 22 miles long east and west, and [illegible] miles wide, in Emmet and Crocker Counties.

WISCONSIN.

An Indian sold $150 worth of rat-skins at Berlin last week. The noble red man now assists in street-cleaning at La Crosse.

—The Watertown *Republican* chronicles the death of Barney E. Reynolds, of Watertown, April 13, in the 90th year of his age. Mr. Reynolds came to Watertown from Illinois in 1846, and had resided there ever since that time.

—The Oshkosh *Times* says a young man, in that city, who was recently married, created quite a sensation, on Monday last, by attempting to take his life. He lived unhappily with his wife, and resolved to end his earthly career by pounding his head with a beer glass, but the skull proved too thick, for the glass broke, and his skull still remained whole. He then went to a drug store, procured a dose of morphine, and returned home, where he deliberately commenced taking the poison. Finding that the supply was running low, he started for another drug store, where he procured a dose of morphine large enough to kill an elephant, and again returned home. His friends becoming alarmed, a physician was called, who commenced an antidote, and thus saved the young man's life.

INDIANA.

James Pyatt, of Clinton County, is within a few months of being 100 years old. He served in a Virginia regiment throughout the war of 1812.

—J. N. Beard, residing two miles north of Germantown, Wayne County, had an oak tree standing on his farm, some three hundred yards from his residence. Twenty-five years ago he offered it to various men, and since that time, again and again, if they would take it away and clear the spot; but, on account of its great size and rough appearance, no one would accept the offer. Finally, Cornelius Boyer, from [illegible], Wayne County, undertook the job. It took him four hours to cut it down. The tree measured eight feet and nine inches in [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

THE MISSING ERIE SHARES.

The Transfer Books Secure Behind a Combination Lock—The Legal Trail Lost.

From the New York Tribune, April 20.

[illegible]

DISEASED MEAT IN THE BOSTON MARKET.

A Butcher Family Poisoned—Investigation at Brighton—Startling Disclosures.

Boston (April 19) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

One week ago to-day an ox which had died of disease or was trampled to death in a cattle car, while coming from Albany to Brighton, was purchased at the cattle-yards by Chas. Bohn, who got a lease belonging to August Weitz, another butcher, and conveyed it to a slaughter-house owned by Walter L. Wilkins. George Temple, an employe of Mr. Weitz, dressed the ox. After the dressing Temple used the towel with which he had washed the sides of the animal to wipe the sweat from his face. This infected a small sore which he had on his right cheek, and the inflammation increased to such an extent that he died on Sunday morning. The investigation, which was closed at midnight, disclosed some facts calculated to startle beef-eaters in this community.

[illegible]

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

[illegible]

SUSPENSION OF THE BUFFALO UNION IRON WORKS.

[illegible]

BURIED ALIVE.

[illegible]

1860 VS. 1870.

[illegible]

THE ST. LOUIS LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Their Address to the People.

[illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE
Glass Shades!
For covering Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.
Wax Flower Materials,
Mme. Scheffele's Sheet Wax.
West & Co.,
140 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.
JOHN B. HALL
Successor to HALL & SPENCER,
MERCHANT TAILORS
REMOVED
To 126 Dearborn-st

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills
[illegible]

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER
The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

Royal Havana Lottery.
[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE
FOR
WILD LANDS
OR
Improved Farms.
THE
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Having double the number of readers of any other journal published in the West.
ADVERTISERS
Who wish to secure the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, and the great mass of industrial readers will find
THE CHICAGO
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THE BEST
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THE MINERS' STRIKE

[illegible]

THE ST. LOUIS LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

[illegible]

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THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Situation More Threatening than Ever.

Scranton, Pa. (April 17), correspondence of the New York Herald.

Everything is at sea again. This morning the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company made answer to the proposition of their miners, rejecting the offer of last Thursday and reiterating the terms of November, when the men were forced into a strike. The result has been anticipated and predicted since the recent interview between the railroad officials and the miners, and nobody is surprised. Although apprehensions of trouble in the near future have been revived, from the present feeling between the parties in this struggle, it is believed that no other negotiations will take place between them for a time to come. Some hoped the company would meet the men half-way between the price fixed by the last proposition—$1.25 per car, and suggested $2.00 a car as a fair and equitable arrangement. Under this idea, and believing that the miners would make that concession, bets were freely made that work would be resumed the coming week. What has been predicted in your columns as likely to be the result of the deliberations has come to pass, and miners and companies are as far apart as ever, with less chances for a speedy adjustment.

The situation is now regarded as more threatening and important than at any time since the commencement of the struggle. I do not believe that the miners will move again unless directly invited by the companies, and it may be set down as certain that they will never accept the eighty-six cents a car nor go to work till an arrangement satisfactory has been made upon those points. They have determined, and will stick out to the end, bitter as it may be. There is deep feeling of disappointment at the aspect of affairs, but it does not seem possible to alter them.

Both sides have become obstinate, and there is no telling what may occur from one moment to another. All depends upon the companies; they have a policy marked out, and will follow it as pertinaciously as the miners contend for their rights. What their programme is to be cannot be known, except as it has been shadowed forth by those pretending to be, or actually in their confidence. The companies have declared all along that the men would go to work at 86 cents a car or not at all; that if they did not accept the terms offered last November by the 15th of this month, their day of grace would be over and their places filled by other workmen, and further, the mines would be in operation by June without regard to those previously employed. This is the plan already made public, and it looks very much as if the companies were determined to carry it out with little regard for the consequences.

The people are quite apprehensive at the shape before them, and are startled at the more insignificant movements. This morning the troops were drilled at daybreak, and within a very short time the whole community was in a state of alarm. This afternoon a street row occurred in a disreputable part of the city, and from that disturbance a rumor started that the miners had again commenced acts of violence. The hearts of the people are brimful of fear, and I now do not think without cause. Another disturbance and dangerous element has just been let loose among the inhabitants. The list of idlers has been swelled by twenty-five men from the rolling mills and furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who turned out in consequence of the stoppage of the mines on the last day of the trouble. These men have decided hostility to the miners for having deprived them of work, and it is feared that riots will take place between them. Altogether the state of things is considered more unsatisfactory than ever, and nothing but the wisest counsels and a spirit of forbearance can avert most appalling scenes.

It would seem the duty of the companies to turn aside the danger, which can be done by making a fair proposition to the miners. It is more imperatively their duty to do this, as it is demonstratable that the men were forced to strike, by collusion between the monopolists to so crowd down wages that it would be impossible for them to work. Should the great companies maintain their present attitude, it is not too much to say that they are alone to blame for whatever may occur in this sadly demoralized city. As it is hardly to be supposed that they will make any advances in the way of compensation, the deadlock remains intact for the present. We are yet to learn if it is to be broken by force.

I have private despatches from Mauch Chunk, that Judge Ellwood has been selected as umpire by the miners. From present appearances the action of the body in Carbon County will have no effect to better the condition of things here. Only two things can have any influence to settle the trouble in this country—a more liberal spirit on the part of the producing companies, or a rate of tolls on the railroads which will permit the individual operators to do what they can toward supplying the market. The coal troubles are truly depressing, threatening, and alarming.

There will be a meeting of the Miners' Executive Board for this county in Wilkesbarre, to-morrow; but the proceedings will have no bearing upon the topics which distract this part of the country. It is impossible to say where relief is to come from if not from the sources I have mentioned.

Adjournment of the Mauch Chunk Council—No Result—The Dead-lock Closer than Ever.

Mauch Chunk, Penn. (April 19) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

When the meeting was organized, this morning, Mr. Siney wanted to know if the prices of Lehigh coal were not higher on the line than at New York.

Mr. Clark admitted that they were in 1870, but not in 1869.

Mr. Kealy, of the N. B. A., presented the following memorandum:

"It is agreed that if any man be discharged from a colliery for what he may deem insufficient or unjust reasons, he shall make complaint to his Branch, which shall appoint a committee of three to wait upon the operator or boss who discharged said member, and ask his reasons for having discharged him. The Branch shall then decide which is in the right, but no suspension shall take place unless two-thirds of the members of the Branch are satisfied, nor shall any suspension be ordered pending the investigation herein provided for."

Mr. Kendrick wanted a local Board of Arbitration, and, after discussion, the memorandum of Mr. Kealy was withdrawn.

The umpire, to whom was referred certain points in reference to control of collieries, upon which points arbitrators present, chosen respectively by operators and miners, failed to agree, made the following report:

"1. The right of an owner or lessee and operator of a colliery to the entire and exclusive control and management of his works, is guaranteed to him by the law of the land, and is of such an unquestionable character, that it ought not to be interfered with either directly or indirectly.

"The umpire concurs with and adopts as a correct statement of the law, that a part of the late proclamation of the Executive of this Commonwealth, wherein he says that 'It is unlawful for any person or association of persons, by violence, threats, or other coercive means, to prevent any laborers or miners from working when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please, and alike unlawful by such violence or threats to deter or prevent the owners or operators of mines from employing whomsoever they may choose to employ, and at such wages as may be agreed upon between the employer and person employed.'

"3. It is the undoubted right of men to refuse to work except upon such terms as shall be agreeable to them; but a general understanding that no person of a particular association of laborers shall work for any operator who has in his employ a member of such association who has not paid his dues to the association, or who does not belong to such association, is contrary to the policy of the law, and subversive of the best interests of the miners and their employers. An association may inflict fines upon its members for breach of its By Laws, and expel for non-payment; but it has no right by combined action to place the defaulter in the light of an outlaw in the transaction of business with others.

"4. The umpire decides that it is contrary to the spirit of the law as stated secondly above, for a body of men to agree not to work, because their employer refuses to employ a particular person, or because he has discharged such person. If such a case arises where the operator is deemed to be oppressive, and he refuses to redress the wrong, it is a proper one for local arbitration, by which in most cases, the difficulty could be properly settled without the disastrous consequences arising, both to the employers and employed, even at one colliery.

"5. As persons of sound mind and competent age are permitted by law to bargain for themselves, their contracts in regard to labor at mines should be held as sacred as other contracts, and should not be annulled or set aside in any manner different from that provided for other cases. Interference by persons not parties to the contract is not to be tolerated.

"6. Operators ought not in any manner to combine against persons who belong to the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association. Any operator who refuses to employ a person because he is so connected, or who shall discharge him for that reason, would thereby give good grounds for censure and for other members to refuse to work for him.

"7. No member of the M. & L. B. A. ought to be deprived of work because of his being selected by his branch to perform the duties mentioned in Section 3, Article 16, of the by-laws of that association, if his duties are performed in the manner therein mentioned.

"8. In regard to the right claimed by the miners to cease work when they see cause, whether in a body or otherwise, it is impossible to lay down any rule; and I am not aware that it is expected of me to do so. But I may be allowed to recommend that after resumption again takes place, and business is again moving in its accustomed channel, immediate steps be taken to provide for the adjustment of difficulties, if any shall arise in future, before they reach the disastrous proportions of those which now afflict, not only the laborers and operators, but the whole country.

"9. Whenever it is stated in the foregoing report that an act is unlawful, is censurable or ought not to be, it is understood in the same manner as if the umpire had awarded that such act shall not be done nor allowed by either of the parties represented in this arbitration.

"WM. ELWELL, Umpire.

"MAUCH CHUNK, April 19, 1871."

Messrs. Siney and Parish were appointed a committee to settle the expenses of the umpire, the operators agreeing to pay said expenses.

The umpire then retired, there being nothing further before him.

A motion was carried that when the meeting adjourns, it adjourns subject to the call of the President and Vice-President.

Mr. Mullery asked for information, whether or not the districts prepared to arbitrate the question of wages cannot be now met by the operators, and the questions as to them settled.

Mr. Clark. The operators accept the issue as laid down by the miners, to-wit: To arbitrate only existing difficulties.

Mr. Mullery. In the Lehigh region I have been led to believe, and have so told my constituents, that the operators would yield them the wages that were paid before the suspension. I rely on this, trusting to the honesty of my employers.

Mr. Clark. Do the miners come here to arbitrate the question of changing the basis price from Port Carbon to New York?

Mr. Kealy. We intend to be understood that we—the workingmen—have been cheated by the operators in this matter. We contend that this is not a new issue. It is as old as the Union. It is new to you, it seems, that we demand the same wages for our labor as other workingmen get. We meet you as men. Capital and labor are equal on this board, and when we are not treated as gentlemen and your equals we will retire from this body. We admit that the coal miners in Schuylkill are not as advantageously located as to market or quality of coal as other regions. It is unfortunate for the operators that they have paid out their capital there instead of in better paying localities; but you want labor to develop your capital in Schuylkill just as they do elsewhere, and we want the same wages.

Mr. Reese. In case the Lehigh men refuse to submit the matter of wages to arbitration, are the operators willing to arbitrate for wages in the districts prepared to arbitrate?

Mr. Clark. I am not prepared to say; I have no instructions on that.

The question arising in behalf of the Lehigh region, Mr. McHugh stated that the wages in that region ought to be arbitrated between the operators of the region and the miners.

Mr. Siney. If the miners meet the operators and they do not agree, will the operators allow the dead-lock to be turned, so as to let coal get to market, or do the operators persist in keeping up this dead-lock until the miners shall yield everything. If so, then this is a trap, and you have no desire to open the dead-lock.

Mr. Robinson. Our proposition, made at Philadelphia, involves and invites arbitration.

Mr. Clark. We held a meeting in Philadelphia, at which a committee was appointed. If the miners have accepted, or accept that offer, I shall consider it my duty to do so, or to get favorable action upon such proposition by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Borda. We proposed arbitration for Schuylkill. The council invited us to meet you here for general arbitration, and we have met you, but you are not prepared for arbitration by counties or by regions.

Mr. Siney—I don't see how there can be general arbitration when there are local prices. It is not becoming, I hold, for the operators to call this a new proposition and decline to settle in general arbitration the prices just to the different localities. We know that in some sections of the coal regions our men work for much less wages than in others, and only by general arbitration, having reference to the different localities, can the question be adjusted in a manner fair to all.

Mr. Wallace, from Lehigh [emphatically]. The Lehigh men have never been governed in their wages by the Grand Council, and never will be.

Mr. Reese. We are not getting at anything, and we understand already this question as well as if we prolong this discussion. I move we adjourn. We cannot say we will meet again if we go away. If Lehigh men are not prepared, will the others be prepared to act upon the question that may be submitted?

Mr. Clark. We must go back for instructions.

Mr. Reese. In December last, the men in Schuylkill were receiving $10.50 per week, and in the Wyoming region, $17.42.

Mr. Clark. We are willing to arbitrate everything by local boards.

Mr. Siney—This is a snare to break the integrity of the Union. It is unfair to charge us with bringing in new issues. We expect justice, with a general arbitration and an umpire.

The meeting then adjourned. It is the general opinion that the dead-lock will be even closer than before, as the men will not admit of local boards of arbitration, and thus the coal question remains unsolved, with a very poor prospect of an immediate settlement. The following was made up after adjournment.

"MAUCH CHUNK, April 19, 1871.

"*To Messrs. Kendrick, Borda, Owen, Anderson, Baumgardner and Gutterman:*

"GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the representatives of the M. & L. B. A. to the Board of Arbitration just adjourned, it was ascertained that an error occurs in the rate of wages specified in the proposition made by us amended to agree with Mr. Parrish's figures, looking to a resumption with Schuylkill region. We do not desire you to return to your constituents with the impression that we propose agreeing that outside laborers in the Schuylkill region shall resume at wages varying from $9 to $11.50, which is below our old basis price. The prices demanded are from $10 to $12.

"JNO. KEHOE, Chairman.

"Attest—C. Ben. Johnson, Secretary."

It must be admitted that the leaders of the miners displayed great ability, and the workingmen should have no fear that they cannot find among their ranks persons able to cope with any the operators may bring to meet them.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, April 21:

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 21.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MEDICAL CARDS.
Dr. James,
[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.
CONSUMPTION,
ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE
BY
J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
[illegible]
DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT
[illegible]
CONSUMPTION.
[illegible]
"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."
[illegible]
A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.
[illegible]
GIVEN UP AS LOST.
[illegible]

HURLBUT & EDSALL,
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
[illegible]
PROPOSALS.
[illegible]
MEDICAL.
1826 [illegible] 1870
[illegible]
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
[illegible]
TIME-TABLE.
Arrival and Departure of Trains.
[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.
HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID
Extract Catawba
GRAPE PILLS.
Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.
[illegible]
H
[illegible]
E
HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
[illegible]
L
BEING PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ABOVE COMPLAINTS, ITS BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES ARE GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA. IT GIVES THE COMPLEXION A CLEAR AND HEALTHY COLOR AND RESTORES THE PATIENT TO A STATE OF HEALTH AND PURITY. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, REMOVING ALL CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, AND THE ONLY RELIABLE AND EFFECTUAL KNOWN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF PAINS AND SWELLING OF THE BONES, ULCERATIONS OF THE THROAT AND LEGS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ERYSIPELAS AND ALL SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.
M
HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
[illegible]
B
[illegible]
O
[illegible]
L
Henry T. Helmbold's Improved Rose Wash
[illegible]
D
[illegible]
Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
[illegible]
ESTABLISHED UPWARD of TWENTY YEARS.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
[illegible]
HENRY T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist.
ONLY DEPOTS:
H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

THE LAW COURTS.

The War of the Fire Extinguishers.

Express Package Swindlers in Trouble.

United States Circuit Court.

A decree was delivered in the case of the Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company, known as the Babcock, in two suits against the Excelsior Fire Extinguisher Company. Upon final hearing, Judge Blodgett, making the decree, upheld the Carlier & Vignon and the Bate & Pinkham patents as paramount. The decree provides that the defendants (the Excelsior) shall be perpetually enjoined from manufacturing and selling [illegible], and, because of the decree as to the invalidity of the defendants' patents, the Court ordered that an accounting be taken of sales that have heretofore been made. [illegible]

HEAVY VERDICT.

[illegible] John W. Hughes against M. A. Lawrence for $11,[illegible] [illegible]

In this court the [illegible] will proceed regularly this morning.

Circuit Court.

REDEMPTION ALLOWED.

In this court, on the Chancery side, there was filed a decree allowing John M. Clayton to redeem, as against George W. Lay, Jr., and others, from a sale under a mortgage of the north 40 feet of the south 80 feet of Lot 1, Block 40, original town.

Superior Court.

NON-FULFILLMENT OF CONTRACT.

In the case of James Baxter against George Lamont, which was brought on to trial before Judge Gary, the plaintiff claimed [illegible] damages for the non-fulfilment of a contract of sale of realty [illegible]

THE VALUE OF A MARE.

A verdict was rendered in favor of Charles Baird against Reuben Fuller, for [illegible] the value of the plaintiff's mare. [illegible] upon the track, and was there smashed by a train upon the Chicago and North-Western Railway.

Criminal Court.

LOTTERY.

A. Abbot, M. Dubios, J. C. Davis, J. Hunt, Frederick Kocnick, J. Soehle, A. Morton, Frederick Mumford, E. P. Mumford, Chas. Pope, and W. Eason were each fined $100 for selling lottery tickets.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Frank Warner, James Mason, Thomas McDonald, and Thomas Green are the names of four wild young men who have been guilty of some "fast" doings in the city recently. [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Rory O'More" [illegible]

[illegible] "Cinderella," [illegible] Hooley's [illegible]

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONCERTS.

[illegible]

THE MUSEUM PROSPECTS.

"Aiken's" Museum will very shortly be a thing of the past, and "Colonel Wood's" Museum will take its place. [illegible]

NILSSON.

Mr. J. C. Pryor, the agent of the Nilsson Concert Troupe, is at present in the city, en route for California, whither he is going to arrange a season of concerts for the prima donna. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Irish Exiles.

A meeting of the committee appointed at a mass meeting of Irish citizens held in Father Matthew Hall on Sunday last, to take action on the reception of O'Donovan Rossa, met last evening in Burke's Hotel. Captain M. Hickey presided.

The Secretary, Mr. J. J. Crowley, read a letter from O'Donovan Rossa, stating that he, with General Thomas H. Burke, would arrive here on May 5.

On motion, a Finance Committee was appointed to take charge of the financial affairs of the reception, consisting of two members from each division of the city. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Judge Scully, John Durkin, D. O'Connor, Alderman Carney, Captain M. C. Hickey, and Thomas Brennan.

It was determined that the lecture should be delivered on Saturday, May 6.

Mr. Dennis O'Connor moved that, if General Burke accompanied O'Donovan Rossa, the proceeds of the lecture be divided equally between the two men.

Ald. Montgomery thought the suggestion should be referred to the Committee on Finance. He hoped the meeting would be a success. [illegible]

Ald. Montgomery moved that the price of tickets be fixed at 50 cents, which motion prevailed.

On motion ex-Alderman Walsh was added to the Finance Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Presentation.

[illegible]

Jewelry Store Robbed.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Grand Opening.

[illegible]

Ladies Out Shopping Should Take Notice.

[illegible]

Are You Moving?

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

[illegible]

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

Final Action and Adjournment of the Distillers' Convention.

The Distillers' Convention held an adjourned meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Crosby's Music Hall, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee on the by-laws as amended at the previous day's session. Mr. Charles Tilman presided.

[illegible]

Colonel Babcock moved that the by-laws as amended, be accepted by the convention. Carried.

Mr. H. B. Miller moved that the amendments be adopted as a whole.

The motion prevailed.

Colonel Babcock then offered the following, which was adopted:

[illegible]

A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretaries for the manner in which they had performed their duties.

[illegible]

The convention then adjourned to meet at Cincinnati on the 3d of May.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION.

Official Statement of the Census of the City.

The following is the official census of Chicago, as forwarded from the bureau at Washington:

[illegible]

THE CITY TAX-LIST.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO-COLORADO COLONY.

[illegible]

To the Public.

[illegible]

Regular Auction Sales.

[illegible]

Final Sales.

Messrs. Byrn, Smith & Co. will sell at auction, at No. 118 Lake street, [illegible]

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

[illegible]

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

New Phase of the Subject—Are Seals Fishes?—A Set-Off to the Alabama Claims—Infraction of the Treaty of 1818.

St. John's (April 8) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Legislature and merchants of Newfoundland have evinced great concern about the latest broken-treaty sensation. An American steamship—the Monticello—has arrived in St. John's with a cargo of 15,000,000 seals, and assumes all the privileges of the local fishing vessels. [illegible]

The Suez Canal.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

For Moth Patches, Freckles, [illegible] Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. [illegible]

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. [illegible]

Phalon's New Perfume. "I love you." [illegible]

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, [illegible]

Burnett's Kalliston is the best [illegible]

"I was as weak as a baby," [illegible]

A Fact.—Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills [illegible]

Chapped hands, face, pimples, and [illegible]

To Cure A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,

Elegant Chamber and Parlor Sets, Second-hand Household Goods, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Secretaries, Desks, New and Second-hand Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Piano Fortes,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 22, at 9½ o'clock,

[illegible]

ENTIRE

FURNITURE

OF A BARBER'S SHOP

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 22, at 10 a. m.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY

TO CLOSE THE

Estate of the late Wm. H. Brown,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, April 24, at 11 o'clock,

[illegible]

Five Stores and Dwellings.

[illegible]

Two Stores.

[illegible]

Brick Stores.

[illegible]

Corner North Clark and Indiana-st.

[illegible]

Stores and Dwelling.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 25, at 9 1-2 o'clk,

[illegible]

50 CRATES CROCKERY GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Hardware, Table Cutlery, [illegible] School Slates,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linen Goods, Alpacas, Japanese Robes, Yankee Notions, etc.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 27, at [illegible]

NO. 101 PARK-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

Piano Forte, Melodeon, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 27, at 10 a. m.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 80 CENTRE-AV.

Handsome Furniture,

PIANOFORTE, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, April 28, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

By G. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

[illegible]

Saturday, April 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

THEO.

THOMAS'

[illegible]

SIX GRAND CONCERTS AND ONE MATINEE.

[illegible]

Last appearance of the celebrated pianiste,

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

[illegible]

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK.

THE GREAT

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

Positively the Last Day!

Positively the Last Day!

Positively the Last Day!

AT THE

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

Corner Randolph and Ada-sts.

SATURDAY, April 22.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION! CROWDED HOUSES!

Performance daily, at 2½ and 7½ p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, last time of John Brougham's Comic Drama,

THE MINSTREL BOY.

RICHARD RALPH as.............Barney Flynn

With Negro Eccentricities, Songs, Dances, &c.

MONDAY, APRIL 24,

JOHN E. OWENS,

The Great Comedian, will appear as SOLON SHINGLE and [illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager.

Saturday, April 22, two Grand Performances, afternoon and evening, last appearance of

MR. FRANK DREW AND CHARLES ROGERS.

To conclude with the Irish Drama,

RORY O'MORE.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A GENUINE SUCCESS.

The Press unanimous in pronouncing

CINDERELLA

A Gorgeous Banquet of Beauty and Fun.

THE HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS

GRAND MATINEE this afternoon, and to-night the last great attraction,

THE CENTURY PLANT.

The wonderful and peerless RICARDO, in Nilsson at the Sherman House. Who Sends den Knaje? etc.

In active preparation, with everything entirely new, the great original burlesque of A-LAD-IN.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 181 LaSalle-st.

This day, at 2 o'clock, at No. 401 Milwaukee-av.,

110 Lots in an Old Subdivision.

RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

By Order BYRN, SMITH & CO.,

118 LAKE-ST.

[illegible] SATURDAY, April 22, [illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Of New and Secondhand

FURNITURE!

Mattresses, Pianos, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 22, at 9½ a. m.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]